

S W O

SWOBER. *n. f.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swoobers* fed. *Dryden.*
Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting
at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swoobers*: playing
now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be
pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked, *swoobers*. *Swift.*

SWOLLEN. } The participle passive of *swell*.

SWOLN.

Unto his aid the hastily did draw
Her dreadful beast, who, *swoln* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. Q.*

When thus the gather'd flocks of wretched love
In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its stronger courle;

Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their
number is already *swoln* to five. *Baker on Learning.*

swoln. The preterite of *swim*.

I swim with the tide, and the water was buoyant under
me. *Dryden.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [ayrunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension
of thought and sensation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death
more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold
now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching
men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*

The most in years *swould* first away for pain;
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;

And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstacy in his action, that he seemed
ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lipthymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose
wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an
elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb
than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common
grafs. *Glanv. Scpf.*

SWOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his
quarry.

All my pretty ones?

Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swoop*? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a
whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to
exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;

Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,

To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SWORD. *n. f.* [sweord, Saxon; *sword*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual
weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the *sword* is out

That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Each man took his *sword*, and slew all the males. *Gen.*

Euryalus is the only peer that is described with a *sword*,
which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Boerne.*

2. Destruction by war.

The *sword* without, and terror within. *Deut. xxxii. 25.*

3. Vengeance of justice.

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her *sword* bearer, do carry, *Hullibras.*

For civil deed and military.

SWORDED. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword.

The *sworded* seraphim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

SWORDER. *n. f.* [from *sword*.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In
contempt.

A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

S Y C

Cesar will

Unflute his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew
Against a *sworler*. *Shakespeare.*

SWORLISH. *n. f.* A fist with a long sharp bone issuing from
his head.

A *sworlish* snail him from the rest did under,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,

His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerve of the
sworlish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its

length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Deverham's Physico-Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
That, like the *sworlish* in the whale, they fought;

The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryden.*

SWORDBASS. *n. f.* A kind of fedge; glader. *Long.*

SWORDBOOT. *n. f.* [from *sword* and *boot*.] Ribbon tied to the
hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, *sworlbuts* with *sworlbuts* strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWORDBLAW. *n. f.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded
to the stronger.

So violence

Proceeded, and oppression, and *sworblaw*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWORDBMAN. *n. f.* [from *sword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy *sword-*
men. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

At Lecca's house,

Among your *swordmen*, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Jonson.*

Effex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling
of the *swordmen*. *Clarendon.*

SWORDBPLAYER. *n. f.* [from *sword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer;

one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fight-
ing prizes.

These they called *swordplayers*, and this spectacle a sword-
fight. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.

How soon unlay

What feign'd submission *swore*. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.

What does else want credit, come to me,

And I'll be *sworn* 'tis true. *Shakespeare.*

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,

To grim necessity; and he and I

Will keep a league 'till death. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

They that are mad against me, are *sworn* against me. *Pope.*

He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his *sworn*
enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his

ruin. *Catany's Sermons.*

To shelter innocence,

The nation all elects some patron-knight,
sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,

And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Granville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.

Air, water, earth,

By fowl, fish, beast, was *swum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.

Her hand within her hair she wound.

Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Adams.*

Syn. *adj.* [Properly *rib*, rib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The
Scottish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandfire to me said be true,

Siker I am very *syb* to you. *Shakespeare's Pericles.*

SYCAMINE. *n. f.* A tree.

Sycamore is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it
is a quick grower. *Martinet's Husbandry.*

Under the grove of *sycamore*

I saw your son. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say
unto this *sycamine*-tree, be thou plucked up, and it should

obey you. *Lu. xvi. 9.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *syc-*
amore fruit. *Acts vii. 14.*

Go to yonder *sycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink
under its hollow root.

Sycamores with eglantine were spread; *Dryden.*

A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.

SYCOPHANT. *n. f.* [συκοφαντης; *sycophantis*, Latin.] A flatter-
er; a parasite.

Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best fort to his na-
ture; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*, because of no evil

they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto
him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as

they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more te-
mure, while the fear he had figur'd in his mind had any possi-
bility of event. *2*

Men

S Y L

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the
impudent *sycophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them,
and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SYCOPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντω; from the noun.] To
play the *sycophant*. A low bad word.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be
played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation,
though his barque be split, has something left towards setting
up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHANTICK. *adj.* [from *sycophant*.] Flattering; paraliti-
cal.

To SYCOPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντω; from *sycophant*.] To
play the flatterer. *Diff.*

SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; con-
sisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllable*.] In a syllabical manner.

SYLLABICK. *adj.* [syllabique, French; from *syllable*.] Relating
to syllables.

SYLLABLE. *n. f.* [συλλαβή; *syllabe*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or
one articulation.

I heard

Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be con-
joined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of
the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify
and discriminate the voice without appearing to discon-
tinue it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of
the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we
do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last *syllable* of recorded time;

And all our yet days have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

He that is to paint melancholy stories, without one *syll-*
able of joy, to the path blunted the edge of his fears. *Swift.*

To SYLLABICATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pro-
nounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Any tongue that *syllab* mens names

On earth, and thence, and afloat wilderness. *Milton.*

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [Rightly SYLLABUS, which see.] Milk and
acids.

No *syllabi* made at the milking pail,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis
nothing but whiff *syllab* and froth, without any solidity.

Fulton on the Classics.

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [συλλαβή; *syllabe*, French.] An abstract; a compendium
containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. f.* [συλλογισμός; *syllogisme*, French.] An
argument compos'd of three propositions: as, every man thinks;
Peter is a man, therefore *Peter* thinks.

Unto them a piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of
logic, an analogue of *Syllogism* in Barbara.

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint
and steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock
out definitions and *syllogisms*? *Bentley.*

SYLLOGISTIC. *adj.* [συλλογιστικός; from *syllogism*.] Re-
lating to a syllogism; consisting of a
syllogism.

To SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *syllogism*.] To reason by syllogism.

Logic is, in effect, an art of *syllogizing*.

Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of
mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments
and relate them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SYLVAN. *adj.* [Water silvan.] Woody; shady; relating to
woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *silvan* scene! and as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Men

S Y M

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *sylian* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SYLVAN. *n. f.* [sylian, French.] A wood-god, or satyr.

When the sun begins to sing
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arch'd walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that *sylian* loves,
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side;
To lawless *sylians* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SYMBOL. *n. f.* [symbole, French; σύμβολον; *symbolon*,
Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the au-
thor of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation
of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which,
if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of
no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in ac-
counts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and
names pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of
eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though
they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every
morning. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [symbolique, French; συμβολικός; from
symbol.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs.

By this inroad idolatry first crept in, men convert-
ing the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and
receiving the representation of things unto them as the sub-
stance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such
symbolical actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by re-
presentation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the in-
ward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symboli-*
cally intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a
real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *symbolize*.] The act of symbo-
lizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently in-
tended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pha-
raoh, are ostentative, rack'd beyond their *symbolizations*.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with
that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of
this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any
single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize*
with harmony. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water,
being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are
easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon
themselves through multiplying glasses. *Havel.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with
the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *Morre.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing
it mightily desires. *South's Sermons.*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of some-
thing.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.

SYMMETRIAN. *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently stu-
dious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrian*;
would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having
parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIC. *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or
observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetries* have been blamed for being too true.

SYMMETRY. *n. f.* [symmetrie, French; σὺν and μέτρον.]
Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony;